

The Gazette



सत्यमेव जयते

of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 30]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1952

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazette of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 22nd July 1952:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
293	No. BR-P/52(49), dated the 8th July 1952.	Election Commission, India.	Disqualification of a candidate who failed to lodge the return of election expenses.
294	No. HY-P/52(25), dated the 8th July 1952.	Ditto.	Removal of disqualification of a candidate by the Election Commission.
295	Nos. HY-CS/52(4), HY-CS/52(5), dated the 9th July 1952.	Ditto.	Removal of disqualifications of certain candidates by the Election Commission.
	Nos. DL-A/52(33), dated the 10th July 1952.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Nos. BY-P/52(57), BY-A/52(58), BY-P/52(59), dated the 11th July 1952.	Ditto.	Ditto.
296	No. CS/3/52-L., dated the 11th July 1952.	Council of States.	Amendments made in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States.
297	Nos. HP-A/52(12), HP-A/52(13), UP-P/52(53), MD-P/52(78), MD-P/52(79) and MD-P/52(80), dated the 11th July 1952.	Election Commission, India.	Removal of disqualifications of certain candidates by the Election Commission.
298	No. BR-P/52(50), dated the 12th July 1952.	Ditto.	Disqualification of a candidate who failed to lodge the return of election expenses.
299	Nos. UP-P/52(54), MD-P/52(86) and MD-P/52(90), dated the 11th July 1952.	Election Commission, India.	Removal of disqualifications of certain candidates by the Election Commission.
300	Nos. UP-CS/52(3), PB-P/52(21), UP-P/52(55) and UP-P/52(56), dated the 12th July 1952.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	No. WB-P/52(13), dated the 14th July 1952.	Ditto.	Disqualification of a candidate who failed to lodge the return of election expenses.
301	No. DL-A/52(37), dated the 15th July 1952.	Ditto.	Removal of disqualifications of certain candidates by the Election Commission.
302	Nos. OR-P/52(15), OR-P/52(16) and PB-P/52(22), dated the 15th July 1952.	Ditto.	Ditto.
303	No. BY-P/52(61), dated the 14th July 1952.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

ELECTION COMMISSION INDIA**Election Tribunal, Poona**

Poona, the 10th July 1952

No. 19/97/52-Elec.III.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 90 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), the following election petition presented under Section 81 thereof is published for information:—

ELECTION PETITION No. 97 OF 1952.

Before the Election Commission, India.

Petitioner

Dr. Krishna Bhimrao Antrolkar of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 444, South Kasba, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

VERSUS*Respondents*

1. Shanker Shantaram More of Poona Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Shivaji Nagar, Poona, in the State of Bombay.

2. Pandurang Nathuji Rajbhoj of Poona Hindu Inhabitant residing at Poona in the State of Bombay.

3. Tayappa Hari Sonavane of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Matunga, Bombay.

4. Dr. Vishnu Ganesh Vaishampayan of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Railway Lines, Sholapur, in the State of Bombay.

5. Bhagat Jairam More of Pandharpur Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pandharpur in the State of Bombay.

6. Madivalappa Bandappa Kadadi of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Railway Lines, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

7. Tulsidas Subhanrao Jadhav of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mitra Nagar, Sholapur in the State of Bombay, and

8. Ganpat Papavaya Belpawar of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Modikhana Sholapur, in the State of Bombay.

To

THE ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA.

Humble Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed.
Respectfully Sheweth:—

1. The Petitioner was a Candidate for election to the House of People from the Sholapur Constituency in the State of Bombay. The petitioner and the Respondents had duly filed their nomination papers on the 21st day of November 1951

2. Scrutiny of the nomination papers took place on 27th November 1951. Respondents Nos. 6-7 and 8 withdrew their candidature after the scrutiny and the election was contested by the petitioner and Respondents Nos. 1 to 5.

3. The election took place in the said constituency on the 3rd, 7th and 11th days of January 1952. The names of the candidates to the House of the People from the said Sholapur constituency were published in the Gazette of India on the 25th day of January 1952. Mr. S. S. More, the 1st Respondent abovenamed was declared elected to the House of the People from the said constituency for the general seat and Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj the 2nd Respondent abovenamed was declared to have been elected to the House of the People from the said constituency for the seat reserved for the scheduled castes.

4. The 1st Respondent Mr. More was a candidate of the Workers and People party and the 2nd Respondent Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj was a candidate of the Scheduled Caste Federation.

5. During the campaign preceding the election, Mr. S. S. Salunkhe, Secretary of the Election Propaganda Committee of the Peasants and Workers Party for the Sholapur District published a leaflet falsely stating that a delegation had waited on Pandit Nehru to invite him to come down to Sholapur to support the candidature of the Petitioner. The leaflet further falsely stated that Pandit Nehru did not give an interview to the delegation but sent a message through his Secretary that Sholapur was predominantly a labour area, that though the Petitioner was a sitting member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Sholapur, he had done nothing for the cause of the labour and had on the contrary only let down the cause of the labour. The said leaflet also falsely stated that Pandit Nehru further desired

that Shankerrao More (i.e. Respondent No. 1) should be allowed to be returned to the House of the People. Contents of the said leaflet were verbatim reproduced in the issue dated 31st December 1951 of "Lokseva", a Marathi Weekly published from Sholapur by Shri Tulsidas S. Jadhav Respondent No. 7 who was the substitute candidate in the said election of the aforesaid Workers and Peasants Party. Hereto annexed and marked Exh. "A" is an office translation of the said leaflet.

6. The said Mr. S. S. Salunkhe also published and distributed a poster wherein he stated that Mr. Jajuji, the "Karmaveer" of Sholapur, had advised that the Petitioner should be defeated if Goondism was to be eradicated in order to achieve purification of the Congress. The said Statement meant and was understood by all concerned to mean that the petitioner was a Goonda and that therefore his defeat was desirable. Hereto annexed and marked Exh. "B" is an office translation of the said poster. The petitioner says that the statements made in the leaflet and the suggestion contained in the said poster above referred to, are false. The Petitioner submits that the said leaflet and the poster were published by the said Mr. S. S. Salunkhe in his capacity as an Agent for the said Mr. S. S. More. The Petitioner further submits that the aforesaid publication in the Lokseva by the said T. S. Jadhav was made by him as an Agent for the said Mr. S. S. More. The Petitioner says that in any event, the said poster, leaflet and the announcement in the Lokseva were published with the connivance of the 1st Respondent. The petitioner therefore submits that the 1st Respondent is guilty of a major corrupt practice as defined in Section 123(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The petitioner further says that the said poster does not bear on its face the name and address of the printers thereof and submits that the issuing of such a poster is an illegal practice as defined in Section 125(3) of the said Act.

7. The Petitioner further submits that the election of the 1st Respondent has been procured or result of the election has been materially affected by a corrupt practice. The petitioner also submits that the 1st Respondent has committed a corrupt practice specified in Section 123(5). The petitioner therefore submits that the election of the 1st Respondent should be declared to be void. A list of the corrupt and illegal practices committed by Mr. S. S. Salunkhe and Mr. T. S. Jadhav as aforesaid, is enclosed herewith.

8. Notice that the 1st Respondent had lodged with the Returning Officer returns of this election expenses and the declaration in respect thereof was published in the *Gazette of India* dated 17th March 1951. The petitioner says that copy of the said Gazette was not available to him at Sholapur till 30th March, 1952, only on coming to Bombay on 30th March 1952, the Petitioner came to know for the first time of the publication of the notice that the Respondent had lodged with the Returning Officer, returns of his election expenses and the required declarations in respect thereof. The petitioner could not therefore file this Petition within the time prescribed by Rule 119 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951. The petitioner submits that there is sufficient cause for his failure to present the petition within the period prescribed therefor and prays that the Election Commission be pleased to condone the delay.

9. Petitioner has deposited Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) only in the Reserve Bank of India in favour of the Secretary to the Election Commission as security for costs of the Petition as required by section 117 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Receipt showing that the said amount has been so deposited, is enclosed herewith.

The petitioner prays:—

- (a) that an Election Tribunal be appointed for the trial of his petition;
- (b) that the election of the 1st Respondent to the House of the People from the Sholapur constituency be declared to be void, and
- (c) for costs and such further and other reliefs as the tribunal may deem fit.

Petition drawn by us,

(Sd.) For Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal.

Petitioner's Attorneys.

(Sd.) * * * * *

I, Krishna Bhimrao Antrolkar of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, the Petitioner abovenamed, residing at 444, South Kasba, Sholapur, solemnly declare and say

that what is stated in the foregoing Petition, is true to my own knowledge.

Solemnly declared at Bombay afore- } (Sd.) * * * * *
said this 4th day of April, 1952.

Before me,

(Sd.) * * * * *

First Assistant Master,
High Court, Bombay.

BEFORE THE ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

Petitioner

Dr. Krishna Bhimrao Antrolkar of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at 444, South Kasba, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

VERSUS

Respondents

1. Shankar Shantaram More of Poona Hindu Inhabitant residing at Shivaji Nagar, Poona in the State of Bombay.

2. Pandurang Nathuji Rajbhop of Poona Hindu Inhabitant residing at Poona in the State of Bombay.

3. Tayappa Hari Sonavane of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Matunga, Bombay.

4. Dr. Vishnu Ganesh Vishampayan of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Railway Lines, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

5. Bhagwat Jafram More of Pandharpur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Pandharpur in the State of Bombay.

6. Madivalappa Bandappa Kadadi of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Railway Lines, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

7. Tulsidas Subhanrao Jadhav of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mitra Nagar, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

8. Ganpat Papayya Belpawar of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Madikhana, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

To

THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA.

I, Dr. Krishna Bhimrao Antrolkar the petitioner abovenamed, do hereby appoint Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, a firm of Attorneys to appear, plead and act for me through any of their partners in the above petition.

In witness whereof I have set my hand to this writing.

This 4th day of April, 1952.

(Sd.)

Petitioner.

Accepted:—

(Sd.) * * * * *

Solicitor—Partner.

On behalf of Messrs.

Bhaishanker, Kanga and

Girdharlal, Attorneys-at-Law.

Exhibit "A"

BLESSINGS OF PANDIT NEHRU TO ANTROLIKAR (and) CHHANUSING Let Aa. (M.L.A.) Jadhav and Shankerrao More be elected as (M.L.A.) Antrolkar (and) Chhannusing have badly let down the workers.

The deputation which had left on a mission to bring Pandit Nehru to Sholapur with a view to strengthen the candidature of Aa. (M.L.A.) Antrolkar and Aa. (M.L.A.) Chhannusing has not even been granted an interview by Pandit Nehru but has given blessings through his Secretary hearing which the delegation which had left with hopes had to return lamenting.

That blessing given by Pandit Nehru through his Secretary is as follows:

"Sholapur is a labour city. I had gone and shall go to those places only for the persons I desire to have in my cabinet. I rush to a small place like Kolaba, that is for C. D. Deshmukh. I am a supporter of democracy. It is not my desire that Congress alone should be in

power. Antrolkar (and) Chhannusing were returned to the Assembly from a labour city like Sholapur. How many problem of the workers did they put to the Assembly? How many grievances of the workers have they redressed? On the contrary.

ANTROLIKAR—CHHANNUSING HAVE LET DOWN THE WORKERS

In my democratic administration I do not want to bring my pressure on anybody. Not only that, in my democratic administration let Aam. (M.L.A.) Jadhav be elected! He dominated the whole Bombay Assembly. He put before the Assembly many problems of the Workers and Peasants. Let come; Let Shankerrao More also be elected for the Delhi Assembly.

At least I will understand the problems of the workers and peasants there! Return, return Rajbhoj also! I will know the problems and difficulties of the down trodden society. Let those following the path of true democracy be elected! Antrolkar Chhannusing of your Sholapur have not done any work of public welfare during the last five years. Therefore I am not coming to Sholapur. The public knows the truth and falsehood. It has got the right in the democratic administration to elect him (who is) of its choice. I will not bring my pressure upon anybody. I will go there alone where I desire to go."

Publisher:—

See, Shan. Salunkhe (i.e. S. S. Salunkhe)

Chitnis Ni, Pra. Samiti, She, Ka. Paksh. Ji. Sholapur.

(i.e. Secretary, Election Propaganda Committee,

Peasants & Workers Party,

District Sholapur).

Lokseva, Sholapur.

Exhibit "B"

WHAT DOES KARMAVEER JAJUJI OF SHOLAPUR SAY?

For the purification of Congress.

If goondaism is to be eradicated then—Defeat Dr. Antrolkar.

If coercion is to be eradicated then—Defeat Aa. (M.L.A.) Chhannusingh.

If communalism is to be eradicated then—Defeat Shri Chhannappattan.

3 new slogans of Karmaveer Jajuji in the meeting of 28th December 1951 (held) at Sholapur.

Publisher:—

See Shan. Salunkhe (i.e. S. S. Salunkhe)

Chi. Ni. Pra. S. She. Ka. Paksh. Sholapur.

(i.e. Secretary, Election Propaganda Committee, Peasants and Workers Party, Sholapur).

BEFORE THE ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

Petitioner

Dr. Krishna Bhimrao Antrolkar of Sholapur Hindu, Inhabitant residing at 444, South Kasba, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

VERSUS

Respondents

1. Shanker Shantaram More of Poona Hindu Inhabitant residing at Shivaji Nagar, Poona in the State of Bombay.

2. Pandurang Nathuji Rajbhoj of Poona Hindu Inhabitant residing at Poona in the State of Bombay.

3. Tayappa Hari Sonavane of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Matunga, Bombay.

4. Dr. Vishnu Ganesh Valshampayan of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Railway Lines, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

5. Bhagwat Jalram More of Pandharpur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Pandharpur in the State of Bombay.

6. Madivalappa Bandappa Kadadi of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Railway Lines, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

7. Tulsidas Subhanrao Jadhav of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mitra Nagar, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

8. Ganpat Papayya Belpawar of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant residing at Madikhana, Sholapur in the State of Bombay.

LIST OF CORRUPT AND ILLEGAL PRACTICES

1. Publication by Mr. S. S. Salunkhe, The Secretary of the Election Committee of the Peasants and Workers Party for the Sholapur District as an agent or in any event with the connivance of Mr. S. S. More of a leaflet falsely stating:—

(a) That a Delegation had waited on Pandit Nehru to invite him to come down to Sholapur to support the candidature of the petitioner.

(b) That Pandit Nehru did not give an interview to the said delegation but sent a message through his Secretary that though the petitioner was a sitting member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Sholapur, a predominantly labour area, the petitioner had done nothing for the cause of labour but on the contrary had let down the cause of labour, and

(c) That Pandit Nehru desired that Shankerrao More (i.e. Respondent No. 1) should be allowed to be returned to the House of the People.

The above leaflet was published by Mr. S. S. Salunkhe some time in December 1951.

2. Publication of the leaflet above referred to by Mr. T. S. Jadhav Respondent No. 7 as an agent or in any event with the connivance of Mr. S. S. More in the Issue dated 31st December 1951 of "Lokseva" a Marathi Weekly published from Sholapur of which Mr. T. S. Jadhav is the publisher.

3. The issuing by Mr. S. S. Salunkhe the Secretary of Election Propaganda Committee of the Peasants and Workers party for the Sholapur District of the poster mentioned in para. six of the petition having a reference in the election and not bearing on its face the name and address of the printer thereof.

I, Krishna Bhimrao Antrolkar of Sholapur Hindu Inhabitant, the Petitioner abovenamed, residing at 444, South Kasba, Sholapur, solemnly declare and say that what is stated in the foregoing list is true to my own knowledge.

(Sd.)

Solemnly declared at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of April, 1952.

(Sd.)

Before me.

(Sd.)

First Assistant Master
High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.)

For Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(Sd.) illegible

Chairman.

Election Tribunal, Poona.

Election Tribunal, Bombay.

Bombay, the 7th July, 1952

No. 19/189/5Elec.III.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 90 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), the following election petition presented under section 81 thereof is published for information.

Petition.

Received by me this the twentyfourth day of April, 1952, by registered post.

(Sd.) P. S. SUBRAMANIAN.

24th April 1952.

Court fee Stamp.—Rs. 2.

ELECTION PETITION NO. 189 OF 1952.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE Act, 1951

Election of the House of the People from the Bombay City North Constituency held on the 3rd day of January 1952.

BEFORE THE ELECTION COMMISSION, NEW DELHI.

Petitioners

(1) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar aged 60 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Rajgraha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay.

(2) Asoka Ranjitram Mehta aged 39 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 3, Dadyseth Street near Babulnath Temple without the Fort of Bombay.

VERSUS

Respondents

- (1) Shripad Amrit Dange, aged 52 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Shah Nivas, M. H. No. 3 Kohinoor Road, Dadar without the Fort of Bombay,
- (2) Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh aged 68 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 39, Pedder Road without the Fort of Bombay,
- (3) Vithal Balkrishna Gandhi aged 55 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 23 Dwarkadas Street, Khatau Building within the Fort of Bombay,
- (4) Keshav Balkrishna Joshi aged 49 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at P. 165, Shivaji Park Road No. 5, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay,
- (5) Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar aged 56 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 185, Suparibag Road, Parel without the Fort of Bombay,
- (6) Nilkanth Baburao Parulekar aged 57 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 157, Princess Street without the Fort of Bombay,
- (7) Dattatraya Ramchandra Gharpure, aged 62 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Topiwala Mansion, 385, Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay,
- (8) Ramchandra Sadoba Kajrolkar aged 42 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 185 Suparibag Road, Parel without the Fort of Bombay,
- (9) Shantaram Sawalaram Mirajkar aged 49 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Abdul Kadar Chambers M.H. No. P.L. 180, St. Xavier's Street, Bhoiwada Police Station Area without the Fort of Bombay.

To

THE ELECTION COMMISSION, NEW DELHI.

We hereby appoint Messrs. Kothare and Company to be our Attorneys to file this Petition and otherwise act for us in this Petition.

Dated this 18th day of April 1952.

Witness:

B. R. AMBEDKAR,
ASOKA MEHTA,
Petitioners.

(Sd.) accepted.

(Sd.) Attorneys-at-Law.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REPRESENTATION OF
THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951

Election Petition under Section 81 to set aside the Election to the House of the People from the Bombay City North Constituency held on the 3rd day of January 1952.

BEFORE THE ELECTION COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

- (1) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar aged 60 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Rajgradha, Hindu Colony, Dadar without the Fort of Bombay.
- (2) Asoka Ranjitram Mehta aged 39 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 3, Dadyseth Street near Babulnath Temple without the Fort of Bombay,

VERSUS

- (1) Shripad Amrit Dange aged 52 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Shah Nivas, Municipal House No. 3, Kohinoor Road, Dadar without the Fort of Bombay,
- (2) Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh aged 68 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 39, Pedder Road without the Fort of Bombay,
- (3) Vithal Balkrishna Gandhi aged 55 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 23 Dwarkadas Street, Khatau Building within the Fort of Bombay,
- (4) Keshav Balkrishna Joshi aged 49 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at P. 165, Shivaji Park Road No. 5, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay,
- (5) Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar aged 56 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 185, Suparibag Road, Parel without the Fort of Bombay,
- (6) Nilkanth Baburao Parulekar aged 57 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 157, Princess Street without the Fort of Bombay,

- (7) Dattatraya Ramchandra Gharpure, aged 62 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Topiwala Mansion, 385, Sandhurst Road without the Fort of Bombay,
- (8) Ramchandra Sadoba Kajrolkar aged 42 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at 185 Suparibag Road, Parel without the Fort of Bombay,
- (9) Shantaram Sawalaram Mirajkar aged 49 of Bombay Inhabitant residing at Abdul Kadar Chambers, Municipal House No. P.L. 180, St. Xavier's Street, Bhoiwada Police Station Area without the Fort of Bombay.

To

THE ELECTION COMMISSION, NEW DELHI.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE PETITIONERS ABOVE-NAMED RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

1. That the Petitioners were candidates for election to the House of the People from Bombay City North Constituency at the Elections to the House of the People held on the 3rd January, 1952.

2. That the Petitioners' names were duly enrolled in the electoral roll and the Petitioners thus became eligible to stand as candidates from the said Constituency to the House of the People.

3. That the Petitioners duly filed their nomination papers as candidates from the Bombay City North Constituency. The Petitioners' nominations were duly accepted on 27th November 1951. The Respondents 1 to 9 were the other candidates duly nominated to stand as candidates to the House of the People from the same Constituency as that of the Petitioners. The Respondents Nos. 7, 8 and 9 withdrew their candidature within the time allowed for such withdrawal.

4. That the said Bombay City North Constituency, as a plural member Constituency, has a right to elect two members to the House of the People. Out of the two seats to be filled in by Election in the said Constituency, one seat is general and the second one is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Every voter in this Constituency has subject to the restriction prescribed in Section 63(1) of the Act two votes as there are two members to be elected. Section 63(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1951 (Act No. XLIII of 1951) expressly lays down that no elector shall give more than one vote to any one candidate.

5. That the Petitioner No. 1 and Respondent No. 5 stood as candidates for election to the reserved seat and the Petitioner No. 2 and the Respondents other than Nos. 5 and 8 stood for election to the general seat.

6. That the election at the polling stations in the Bombay City North Constituency was held on the 3rd January 1952.

7. That the counting of votes polled by the various candidates commenced on the 7th January 1952 and the same was completed on the 11th January 1952.

8. That the result of the election of the said parliamentary constituency was declared by the Returning Officer on 11th January 1952 to be as follows:

- (i) That the Petitioners 1 and 2 polled respectively 1,23,576 and 1,39,741 votes;
- (ii) That the Respondents Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 polled 96,755; 40,786; 1,49,138; 15,195; 1,38,137 and 12,560 votes respectively;
- (iii) That the Respondent No. 5 was elected to the reserved seat and the Respondent No. 3 was elected to the remaining seat from the said Constituency and
- (iv) That it was further declared by the Returning Officer that the total number of valid votes polled in the said Constituency was 7,15,888 and that the total number of invalid votes was 74,333;

That the Petitioners rely on the declaration of the result made by the Returning Officer, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked A.

9. That the result of the said election was published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part I—Section I dated 26th January 1952 at page 130. The respective returns of election expenses have been duly lodged with the Returning Officer under Rule 112 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951 by the Petitioner No. 1 on 10th March 1952 and by the Petitioner No. 2 on 7th March 1952.

10. The Petitioners say that the Returning Officer has declared at the counting of the votes that the candidates who contested the election had obtained several double votes which the Returning Officer had to cancel as being null and void. The Petitioners say that as a result of the inspection it was found that such invalid votes found in the ballot boxes of the Petitioners Nos. 1 and 2 and of the Respondents Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and cancelled as being double votes, are as shown below.—

Petitioner No. 1	2,921
Petitioner No. 2	5,597
Respondent No. 1	39,165
Respondent No. 2	6,684
Respondent No. 3	10,881
Respondent No. 4	1,168
Respondent No. 5	6,892
Respondent No. 6	1,025
TOTAL	74,333

The Petitioners will rely on the records in proof of this statement.

The Petitioners submit that in the aggregate 74,333 ballot papers had been rejected and not counted at all as being void by the Returning Officer for the aforesaid reason.

11. The Petitioners submit that at several polling stations of the aforesaid Constituency the voters to whom double voting papers were issued, did not, in thousands of cases, distribute the same as required by Section 63(1) of the said Act, and their failure to comply with the provisions of Section 63(1) of the said Act resulted in the said ballot papers being declared to be void and wholly worthless in respect of the election held in the said Constituency.

12. The Petitioners say that the aforesaid large number of double votes being void votes, has been the result of corrupt practice of undue influence on the part of the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 within the meaning of Section 123(2) of the Representation of People Act, 1951 at the election as set out below and that the said corrupt practice has vitiated the entire election and has rendered the same void.

13. The Petitioners say that the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 during their election campaign carried on a fierce, virulent and malicious propaganda by leaflets, handbills and press statements and by speeches at public meetings held in the Constituency and induced and illegally exhorted the voters to cast both their votes in favour of each of them in direct contravention of the provisions of Section 63(1) of the Act. The Petitioners say that due to the aforesaid propaganda carried on by the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2, amongst the voters in the Constituency, the electors were falsely induced to give more than one votes to the same candidates by placing both the ballot papers issued to them in the same ballot box and thereby contravening the said section of the said Act and, defeating the purpose and, policy underlying it.

14. (i) In a printed Marathi pamphlet addressed to and distributed amongst the voters in the said Bombay City North Constituency at the instance of the Respondent No. 1 or his agents and/or supporters, the Respondent No. 1 was described as the most capable leader of all, to lead the People's Front in the House of the People. The voters were exhorted, therefore, to cast both their votes in favour of the said Respondent No. 1 availing to tell the voters whether voting in the manner suggested would benefit Respondent No. 1. A copy of the English translation of the relevant portion of the said handbill is annexed hereto and marked B.

(ii) A Marathi weekly paper entitled 'Yugantar' printed at Bombay gave instructions to the Bombay voters in its issue dated 29th December 1951 at page 4, columns 1, 2 and 3 whereby the voters receiving two ballot papers were, *inter alia*, falsely instructed and exhorted to drop both the ballot papers in the box with the picture of the Engine pasted on it i.e. into the ballot box of the Respondent No. 1 again availing to tell the voters whether voting in the manner suggested would benefit Respondent No. 1. The Yugantar is an organ of the Communist Party of which the Respondent No. 1 was a nominee for the Parliamentary seat. A copy of the English translation of the said instructions is annexed hereto and marked C.

(iii) Similarly in a leaflet in Marathi issued over the signature of the Respondent No. 1 described as the United Front of the Leftist candidate for the House of the People from the said Bombay City North Constituency, it was stated, *inter alia*, that if the voters

wanted their candidate to be elected they should cast both their votes for the Respondent No. 1. The Respondent No. 1 stated further that the waste of one of the two votes did not in any way violate democracy because according to the Respondent No. 1 giving of a vote by the non-Scheduled Caste voters to a candidate for the seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes is itself against the interests of democracy of the Scheduled Caste voters. Then referring particularly to the Petitioner No. 1 the Respondent No. 1 stated in the said pamphlet that as the Petitioner No. 1 as a Scheduled Caste candidate, was, according to the Respondent, entitled to contest both the seats, it was desirable that the Respondent No. 1 must take both the votes for himself and that all those who wanted to make the United Front of Leftist nomination successful, should give their votes to the 'Engine' (the symbol of the party on whose ticket the Respondent No. 1 stood for election). A copy of the English translation of the said leaflet is annexed hereto and marked D.

15. In a press statement published by the Respondent No. 2 in the Marathi Weekly of Bombay entitled 'Vividh Vritta' in its issue of the 30th December 1951 under the caption "Bombay City North Constituency Parliamentary Election Trap", 'Warning to the Voters', the Respondent No. 2 warned the voters in this Constituency, where a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes is provided, that a virtual trap to enable the two Scheduled Caste candidates to capture both the seats had been laid by the Petitioner No. 1, who belongs to the Scheduled Castes. The Respondent No. 2 further stated in the said statement that in order to escape the trap, the voter should cast his votes as he himself wanted to, without paying any heed to any party or pact, and completely disregarding, what he called, "the influence of the self seeking leaders". He still further added that "that alone would be his duty" meaning thereby that the voters should cast both their votes to a candidate other than Petitioner No. 1, who belonged to Scheduled Castes being elected along with the Respondent No. 5 who also belonged to the Scheduled Castes, and thereby the Scheduled Castes candidates carrying both the seats and the non-Scheduled Castes community going unrepresented. An English translation of the said statement issued by and on behalf of the Respondent No. 2 is hereto annexed and marked E.

16. Then again the said Marathi Weekly, the Vividha Vritta, sponsoring the cause of the Respondent No. 2 published a statement under the caption 'Ruse in Voting' in its issue, dated 30th December 1951, at page 1, column 5 wherein it is stated, *inter alia*, that both the votes can be dropped in the box of a Caste Hindu candidate and that voting in this manner is in no way illegal. It is further stated that voters have complete freedom to cast both their votes for one candidate alone. An English translation of the statement referred to in this para. is hereto annexed and marked F.

17. The Petitioners say that the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 in view of what is contained in the foregoing paras. 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this Petition not only misled the voters but also played upon the communal feelings of the Caste Hindu voters; the Respondent No. 2 particularly raising the communal feelings of the Caste Hindu voters by creating a fear complex in them by falsely suggesting to them that their interests would be in jeopardy if they distributed their votes as required by law.

18. The Petitioners say that the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 not only did create an alarm in the mind of the Caste Hindu voters in the said Bombay City North Constituency but they also failed to explain the provisions of Section 54 of the Act, which prescribes how the results of election are to be determined and declared.

19. In the aforesaid manner the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 misrepresented the law and misled the Caste Hindu voters into believing that in any and every circumstance it was probable for the Scheduled Castes candidates to get themselves elected to both the seats to the exclusion of the Caste Hindu community candidates.

20. The Petitioners say that in the aforesaid manner the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 practised deception on the Caste Hindu voters and wilfully and fraudulently induced them to cast both their votes in their favour.

21. The Petitioners submit that in view of what is stated in the foregoing paras, the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 have by themselves their Agents and other persons acting for and on their behalf, exercised undue influence during their election campaign preceding the said election inasmuch as they actively interfered with the free exercise of the electoral right of the

voters within the meaning of Section 123(2) of the Act and that the election on that account has not been a free election within the meaning of Section 100(1) (a) of the said Act.

22. The Petitioners further say that the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 knew that they could not derive any benefit to themselves by their propaganda to appropriate both the votes to themselves. All the same they persisted in the said propaganda because they were actuated by the malicious motive to injure the prospects of the Petitioners Nos. 1 and 2.

23. The Petitioners submit that the large number of double votes cast by the voters in favour of the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 as hereinabove stated in para. 10 is evidence of the fact that the undue influence exerted by the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 in the said Constituency has extensively prevailed at the Election.

24. The Petitioners therefore say that the election has not been a free election by reason of the corrupt practices of undue influence which extensively prevailed at the election, and that hence the said election should be declared wholly void.

25. That your Petitioners have deposited Rs. 1,000 with the Reserve Bank of India in favour of the Secretary to the Election Commission as security for the costs of the Petition as required by Section 117 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The original receipt showing that the said amount has been deposited is hereto annexed and marked G.

26. That this Petition is accompanied by a list of the particulars of the corrupt practices committed by the Respondents Nos. 1 and 2 and signed and verified as required by Section 83(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and is hereto annexed and marked H.

27. That this Petition is being presented within the time allowed under Rule 119(b) of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, 11th March 1952 being the date on which the time for lodging of the return of expenses under sub-rule (1) of Rule 112 of the said Rules expired.

28. The Petitioner No. 2 craves leave to submit any other petition on grounds other than those advanced in this Petition.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray:—

- that an Election Tribunal be appointed for the trial of the Petition;
- that the election to the House of the People from the Bombay City North Parliamentary Constituency held on 3rd January 1952 be declared wholly void;
- that the Petitioners' costs of this Petition be provided for; and
- that your Petitioners may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require and for the purposes aforesaid all such orders may be passed and directions given including security of votes as may be deemed necessary and proper.

(Sd.) B. R. AMBEDKAR

(Sd.) ASOKA MEHTA.

Petitioners.

Petition drawn by
Mr. N. C. N. Acharya,
Advocate O.S.

(Sd.)

Attorneys for the
Petitioners.

We (1) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and (2) Asoka Ranjitram Mehta of Bombay, inhabitants residing respectively at Rajgaraha, Hindu Colony, Dadar and 3, Dadyseth Street near Babulnath Temple without the Fort of Bombay do solemnly declare that what is stated in paras 1 to 9 and 11 to 26 of the foregoing Petition is true to our own knowledge and that what is stated in para. 10 is stated on information and belief and we believe the same to be true.

Solemnly declared by
Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, the Petitioner No. 1
abovenamed at Bombay
aforesaid this 21st day of
April 1952.

(Sd.) B. R. AMBEDKAR

(Sd.) H. K. PATEL,

Presidency Magistrate, XI Court,
Kurla, Bombay.
21-4-52.

Court Seal of Presidency
Magistrate, Greater Bombay.

Solemnly declared by
Asoka Ranjitram Mehta,
the Petitioner No. 2
abovenamed at Bombay
aforesaid this 21st day of
April 1952.

(Sd.) ASOKA MEHTA.

Before me

(Sd.) H. K. PATEL,

Presidency Magistrate, XI Court,
Kurla, Bombay.
21-4-52.

Court seal of Presidency Magistrate,
Greater Bombay.

Annexure A.

G.C.P.—(J) Hc 422-600-1.52

FORM 16

(Rule 50)

FORM OF RETURN OF ELECTION

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Election for Bombay City North Constituency
3rd January, 1952

Name of candidate	Number of valid votes for the candidate
1	2
(1) Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji	1,23,576
(2) Dange, Shripad Amrit	96,755
(3) Deshmukh, Gopal Vinayak	40,786
(4) Gandhi, Vithal Balkrishna	1,49,138
(5) Joshi, Keshav Balkrishna	15,195
(6) Kajrolkar, Narayan Sadoba	1,38,137
(7) Mehta, Asoka Ranjitram	1,39,741
(8) Parulekar, Nilkanth Baburao	12,560
(9)
(10)
(11)
(12)

Total number of valid votes 7,15,888.

Total number of invalid votes 74,333.

Total number of tendered votes 642.

The result of the verification referred to in rule 49 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951

Note attached.

I declare that—

(1) Name KAJROLKAR, Narayan Sadoba.
Address 185, Suparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay
12.

(2) (Name) GANDHI, Vithal Balkrishna,
Address 23, Dvarkadas Street, Khatau
Building, Fort Bombay.

.....have been duly elected
*and that KAJROLKAR, Narayan Sadoba has been duly
elected to the seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

(Sd.) D. S. JOSHI,
Returning Officer.

Dated the 29th day of January, 1952.

Certified copy.

(Sd.)

Chief Electoral Officer, Bombay.

Political & Services Deptt.

Seal of Govt. of Bombay.

*To be omitted if not necessary.

Annexure B

From a handbill printed at the New Age Printing Press, Bombay 4, addressed to the voters from Bombay City North by S. G. Patkar and Bapurao Jagtap of the Left Election Front.

Engine
(The election symbol
of the candidate)

VOTERS IN THE NORTH BOMBAY
(Malabar Hill to Dadar) AREA!

*You have two votes at the Parliamentary election.

*Com. S. A. Dange is contesting the general seat of the House of the People as a candidate of the Left United Front. You all know him.

— — — —
— — — —
— — — —
— — — —
— — — —

Com. Dange is certainly the most capable of all to lead the People's Front in the House of the People.

Therefore give both of your votes to Comrade Dange.

Because of lack of time Comrade Dange cannot meet every voter nor can he address a meeting in every area, indeed it is going to be difficult to deliver every voter a card bearing the voter's name. For all this we ask forgiveness.

We request you to come forward to propagate for Comrade Dange's (candidature) from chawl to chawl and from house to house, and to work for him at the polling centres on the day of election.

(Sd.) S. G. PATKAR.

(Sd.) BAPURAO JAGTAP.

Left Election Front.

(Indian Communist Party, Left Socialist Group, Kamgar Kisan Party)

Matter underlined represents translations of portions in the original that are printed in bold type.

Annexure C

From the Yugantar, Bombay, dated 29th December, 1951, Page 4, Columns 1, 2 and 3.

Engine
(Election symbol
of candidate of
United Front of
Leftists.)

How to VOTE

Instructions to Voters in Bombay

Cards bearing the picture of 'Engine' and the names of the candidates have been distributed to voters in the areas in which the candidates of the United Front are contesting elections. Preserve this card and take it along with you on the 3rd when you go to cast your vote. (Those who have not received the cards should make inquiries with the volunteers of the 'United Front' whereupon they will receive the cards.)

Voting time on 3rd will be from morning to 6 O'clock in the evening. Go to the polling centre as early as possible. Male voters at least should go at dawn itself and stand in a queue

At some polling centres there are two or more than two 'booths'. Your card bears the number of your booth out of those booths. Stand in the queue for the booth of that number alone.

After entering the room, show your card to the clerk there. He will ask you your name, age, address, etc. give correct answers to him. Then he will give you one 'slip' (a piece of paper) then keep your card of the 'Engine' in your pocket and go ahead with the 'slip' given by the clerk.

(NOTE: If you do not receive the 'slip' and the clerk asks you to go back, immediately make a complaint to the Polling Agent of the United Front who would be standing there wearing a badge of Engine.)

When you go ahead after taking the slip, another clerk would see that slip and give you a 'ballot paper' and make a mark in ink on your finger. After taking that ballot paper go inside the room behind the curtain.

Boxes belonging to various candidates shall have been placed in this room. From these boxes, find out the box with the picture of the Engine on it and drop in that box through the slit on the top of it your 'ballot paper' (not the slip).

(NOTE: Do not write anything or make a cross on the ballot paper. Do not fold it. Drop it completely in the box. Do not allow a part of it to remain outside of the box.)

(Voters from Naigaum-Wadala, Sewree, Kalachauli and Lower Parel-Fergusson Road-Worli B.D.D. Chawls areas will receive two ballot papers. Drop both of these ballot papers in the box of the 'Engine'.)

Then go over to the next room. Show the clerk there your 'slip' whereupon he will give you two (ballot papers). Take these ballot papers and go in the next room behind the curtain.

Here again will have been kept boxes belonging to different candidates. Find out from these the one with a picture of Engine pasted on it and drop both of your ballot papers through the slit in the top of that box. Then come out.

There would be in every polling centre a 'Polling Agent' of the United Front wearing a badge of Engine, ask this Polling Agent if you want any information or if you want to make any complaint.

Do not shout slogans on the election day till the voting is over. The Government has prohibited this.

Do not come out with the ballot paper. Do not place it anywhere even in the room. Drop it in the box of 'Engine' only.

Do not drop in the box the card of the Engine which has been delivered at your home.

Ask every voter in your chawl to go to cast his vote.

Explain correctly all these instructions to other voters and especially to the women-voters.

Matter italicised above represents translation of the portions that are printed in bold type in the original.

Annexure D

Handbill printed at the Murali Printing Press, Dadar, Bombay-28 issued by S. A. Dange, Candidate of the Left Front for the House of the People from the Bombay City North

'Engine'	WHAT IS THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND
The election symbol	THE TWO VOTES ?
of the candidate)	THIS IS NOT A DEMOCRACY : IT
	IS A DICTATORSHIP OPPRESS-
	ING THE SCHEDULED CASTES.

REPLY TO THE DECEPTIVE STAND OF THE SOCIALISTS

A voter in the Bombay City North has two votes at the election to the House of the People. In other areas each voter has only one vote; but in this area every voter has two votes.

Elsewhere, a single area (Constituency) returns only one representative and for that a voter has only one vote. This constituency returns two representatives and therefore (every voter in this area) has two votes.

(Of these two representatives to be returned) one (represents) the general public the whole of it, and the other is returned to the reserved seat; (this other) is the representative of the Scheduled Castes, he must belong to them. What is the principle behind this?

The Scheduled Castes demand "reserved" seats for their representatives because the representative of the public other than the Scheduled Castes, not belonging to the Scheduled Castes, cannot solve the special problems of the Scheduled Castes nor (can he solve) the problem of eliminating the oppression which is inflicted on the Scheduled Castes. This reserved seat in the House of the People is contested by Dr. Ambedkar of the Scheduled Castes Federation and Shri Kajrolkar of the Congress.

Heeding their grievance, the Scheduled Castes are given reserved seats under the Constitution. But is their representative elected by their votes alone? No.

Such representative has only to belong to the Scheduled Castes: the Key to the election (to the reserved seat) is kept into the hands of the general voters other than those who belong to the Scheduled Castes. Two votes (which every voter has) in this constituency are this key.

These two votes are indeed the violation of democracy.

If the principle of reserved seat is accepted then the right to vote, the right to select their representative also must be given to the community for whom the seat is reserved. Otherwise the constituency for the reserved seat suffers domination of the dictatorship of the general (non-Scheduled Castes) constituency.

The Congress leaders in fulfilling their self-seeking manoeuvres have imposed this system on the Scheduled Castes. The result of this is that the Congress on the strength of the general (non-Scheduled Castes) votes can defeat even a leader most popular among the Scheduled Castes contesting the reserved seat. It is in this manner that the Congress gets elected seat. It is in this manner that the Congress gets elected its "Scheduled Castes" representatives.

Indeed, by adopting this system itself in the 1946 Elections, the Congress and the Socialists jointly got all their nominees returned to the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes on the strength of the votes of the non-Scheduled Castes voters. (They) defeated all the nominees of the Scheduled Castes Federation, and imposed on the Scheduled Castes representatives which they did not approve of.

Our two votes are certainly not indicative of democracy; on the contrary the two votes spell out the effort of the non-Scheduled Castes population to impose on the Scheduled Castes the representatives that the former favour. The seat is theirs (i.e. of the Scheduled Castes), it is reserved (for them); yet who their representative will be is to be decided by us (i.e. the non-Scheduled Castes voters); and this is called democracy.

Under this system, the leaders of the Scheduled Castes Federation cannot get elected on the strength of the votes of their community. This is why to secure the aims of the several votes of general voters that (they) go about entering into pacts with this party or the other from the general constituency. At some places (they have made an alliance) with Socialists, at some other places with the Workers and Peasants' Party, at other places with the Jan Sangh, and at still other places with the Akali Party. If the Scheduled Castes are really to be given their own representative, the election of such representative also must be reserved in their hands.

That is why I contend that the Scheduled Castes should by themselves elect their leader (i.e. representative); Others should not dabble in this such election to prefer their own favourites.

What about the two votes?

This is the meaning of one of the two votes that we have. That one is a vote for the reserved seat; it is a vote to be imposed on the Scheduled Castes by the Caste Hindus for the seat which is reserved to the Scheduled Castes because the Scheduled Castes do not have faith in the Caste Hindus! My critics either forget or hide this anti-democratic and anti-Scheduled Castes meaning of the two votes.

How to vote?

What about the two votes (given) under the Constitution? I tell this to my friends that *those who wish that our candidates should get elected should cast both the votes in our favour.*

Some critics are unnecessarily creating a furore over this advice of mine.

*Firstly, waste of one of the two votes does not in any way impair democracy. Because giving a vote by the others i.e. non-Scheduled Castes voters) to a candidate for the "reserved" seat is itself against their interest under democracy. Respect for the purity of (democratic) principles, therefore, is observed by me and not by my critics.

*Secondly, I do not have any clear explanation as to whether Dr. Ambedkar, the Scheduled Caste candidate for the House of the People, is contesting only the reserved seat or he seeks the reserved seat, if he gets it, and the general seat, if he tops the poll; because he is entitled to contest both the seats. As a single candidate may seek election from two different constituencies, and choose to retain any one seat out of the two that he prefers. In case he is returned for both the seats, so also may a candidate belonging to the communities for whom a seat is reserved contest both the seats and in the event of qualifying (for both the seats), may choose to get elected for (such one of the two as he desires. Since there is no clarity in respect of this position, it is only desirable that I take both of the votes for myself.

*Thirdly, I do not oppose those voters who are not assuredly of my persuasion but who feel that they should cast one of their votes for me and the other for a candidate for the reserved seat.

Confronted with the problem as to who should be voted for the reserved seat, I can say that it should be the community for whom the seat is reserved that should alone, from a political point of view, decide who should be its representative. In my opinion from the stand point of politics, there is today not much difference between the Congress and the Scheduled Castes Leader. The only difference is that the majority of the Scheduled Castes are still behind the Federation and that they are not behind the Congress.

The leaders of the Federation have advanced only a re-actionary attitude in respect of the struggle of the workers and peasants and of their demands.

They assume a role of enmity towards China and the progressive nations; I therefore do not approve of their representative. I, of course, urge the working class, the peasantry and the non-Scheduled Classes to stand by the Scheduled Castes and to fight with them in their struggles; and I myself have till today behaved accordingly.

The attack of my critics does not have a basis in principles; it is actuated only by their irritation over the highly principled conduct of our Front. They are raising dust over my demand for both the votes only to throw dust in the eyes of the people who do not like opportunistic pacts. Their morality is to themselves kill the democracy first and then to raise a false cry to digest the crime.

I am giving all this explanation so that the voters should not be deceived by this fraudulent and dishonest attack (of my critics).

I request all that.

All those who want to make our United Front of Leftists nomination successful should give both of their votes to the Engine. But I do not take exception to those who, after casting one of their votes for me, want to utilise their second votes elsewhere.

Make the Left Front successful in the interest of the People's freedom and people's demands.

S. A. DANGE,

Left Front Candidate for the House,
of the People from the Bombay City,
North Constituency.

Matter italicised above represents translation of portions in the original that are printed in bold type.

Annexure E

A Press statement issued by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, A Candidate for the House of the People from Bombay City North as printed in the Vividh Vritta, Bombay, dated 30th December, 1951, Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

BOMBAY CITY NORTH CONSTITUENCY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION TRAP.

Warning to the Voters from Dr. Gopalrao Deshmukh.

Dr. Gopalrao Deshmukh, President of the Independent Candidates' Group in Bombay has yesterday issued the following statement to the Press in which he writes:—

Since I have been asked about the situation in the Bombay City North Constituency from the point of view of the Elections and since I desire that the elections should be conducted in an unexceptional and smooth manner I consider it my duty as a candidate (at the elections) to make the electorate properly aware of the facts.

This election from the Northern Part (of the City) is very important, because along with the other Parties and their candidates, the Congress and the Socialist Party—two big parties in India—are contesting this election. Congress is today in power; but the Socialists also are entertaining pleasant dreams of themselves forming a Government by winning the elections.

It is easy to declare, right now, the result of the Bombay City North election if we take for granted that the claims of these two parties are true. Since the Socialists have entered into a pact with Dr. Ambedkar it is evident that both the Parliamentary seats in this constituency would go to the two members of the Scheduled Castes, Dr. Ambedkar and Shri Kajrolkar. It is necessary for me to congratulate the experienced political leader that Dr. Ambedkar is for adopting a policy of alliance with the Socialists who are novices (in the political field) aspiring to form a government by (successfully) contesting the elections.

The facts are obvious. The Socialists assume that theirs is the popular party and that the majority of the electorate in this area is of their persuasion. Evidently Dr. Ambedkar would receive, as a result of the Ambedkar—Socialists pact, one of the two votes of the voters. In addition to that, votes from the Scheduled Castes areas would go to Dr. Ambedkar alone. Statistically it may be said that with half of the votes of the allegedly popular Socialists and all the votes of the Scheduled Castes, Dr. Ambedkar would poll solidly and would secure a certain first place as a candidate securing the largest votes in the General Constituency.

If the Congress claim to popularity is accepted as correct, following the same logic as above, Shri Kajrolkar would be elected to the General Seat from the Constituency and Dr. Ambedkar would then be elected to the reserved seat. It is evident from this that though Dr. Ambedkar has, bearing in mind the interests of his community made appropriate move—for which everyone would admire him—Shri Asoka Mehta on behalf of the Socialists has, however, had in view the interest only of his personal election.

It is inevitable that the result which I suggest above would follow if the voters of both the Congress and the Socialists Party—the two parties which are considered as all India organisations—vote honestly for their respective Scheduled Castes candidates.

I have only tried to indicate what can happen in the constituencies where a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes is provided, as a result of the shrewdness or the foolishness of the political parties and their leaders; and I do not think that this (result) would be proper. The voter, of course, should necessarily be guided by what he considers to be proper. If I were asked about how to get out of this trap I would say nothing else than this that the voter should cast his votes as he himself wants to, without paying any heed to any party or pact and disregarding the influence of the self-seeking leaders, and that that alone would be his duty.

Annexure F

From the Vividh Vritta, Bombay, dated 30th December, 1951

Page 1, Column 5.

RUSE IN VOTING

It is noticed that some interested parties are taking undue advantage, in order to defeat the opposing candidates, of the confusion in the minds of a great number of voters about how to vote for the candidates contesting the seats of Bombay's State Assembly and of India's Parliament. The voters should therefore keep in their mind the following instructions in that regard.

There are two different votes, one (to be cast) for a candidate contesting for the (State) Assembly and the other for a candidate contesting for the Parliament from that area (Constituency), and the voters can cast one vote for each candidate.

Where the Scheduled Castes candidates along with the Caste Hindu candidates contest Parliamentary seats, the voters receive two different votes (ballot papers) for Parliament and each voter after selecting his candidate for the Parliamentary seat should cast one vote each in his box.

But it is not obligatory that one of the votes must be cast for a Scheduled Castes candidate. Both of these votes can be dropped in the box of a Caste Hindu candidate; voting in this manner is in no way illegal. Even if both the Parliamentary votes are given to the Caste Hindu candidate, one of the two Scheduled Castes candidates is bound to be elected by law, howsoever low he may poll. Evidently therefore, it is not obligatory that one vote should be given to a Caste Hindu Parliamentary candidate and the other to a Scheduled Castes candidate. A Scheduled Castes candidate too can be given both the votes. Alternatively, the two votes can be divided by selecting a proper Scheduled Castes candidate and a proper Caste Hindu candidate. Nor is it necessary that while casting a vote for a Caste Hindu candidate contesting on a party's ticket, a vote must be given to a Scheduled Castes candidate set up by the same party. For example, the voters of one Parliamentary candidate, Dr. Deshmukh, can cast both of their Parliamentary votes for him; alternatively, one vote can be given to Dr. Deshmukh and the other either to Dr. Ambedkar, or to Shri Kajrolkar or to Shri Dange or to anyone else. Out of the Scheduled Castes and Caste Hindu

candidates for Parliamentary seats, one Caste Hindu candidate or one Scheduled Castes candidate can each be given both the votes, or the two votes can be given divided by giving one to any Caste Hindu candidate and the other to any Scheduled Castes candidate. Voters should particularly keep in mind that there is no compulsion or legal pressure whatsoever in this respect. If a Scheduled Castes candidate polls more votes than all the Caste Hindu candidates, he would be elected as the representative of the Caste Hindus and the remaining (other) Scheduled Castes candidate seeking election for the reserved seat for Scheduled Castes would also be elected. Obviously then there is a possibility of both the Scheduled Castes candidates getting elected and therefore it is wrong to hold to a notion that along with a Caste Hindu candidate, a Scheduled Castes candidate must be voted. In this respect, the voters have complete freedom to cast both of their votes for one candidate alone or to divide their votes between two Caste Hindu candidates. The voters should particularly bear in mind all these details.

Annexure H.

List accompanying the Election Petition under Section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to set aside the Election to the House of the People from the Bombay City North Constituency held on the 3rd day of January 1952 as required under Section 83(2).

1. A Marathi handbill was addressed to and distributed during the period immediately preceding the date of the election amongst the voters in the Bombay City North Constituency jointly by Mr. S. G. Patkar and Mr. Bapurao Jagtap, agents or persons acting for and on behalf of the Respondent No. 1. The said handbill asked the voters to cast both their votes in favour of the Respondent No. 1 in direct contravention of the provisions of Section 63(1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 avoiding to tell the voters whether voting in the manner suggested would benefit the Respondent No. 1. It thus caused interference with the free exercise of the electoral right of the voters to vote which constituted a corrupt practice of exercising undue influence within the meaning of Section 123(2) of the Act. The said handbill was printed at the New Age Printing Press, Bombay No. 4.

2. A Marathi Weekly paper named 'Yugantar' gave instructions to the Bombay voters in its issue dated 29th December 1951 at page 4, columns 1, 2, and 3, whereby the voters, receiving two ballot papers were, *inter alia*, instructed and exhorted to drop both the ballot papers in the box of the Respondent No. 1 in direct contravention of the provisions of Section 63(1) of the Act, again avoiding to tell the voters whether voting in the manner suggested would benefit the Respondent No. 1. This caused interference with the free exercise of the electoral right of the voters to vote which constituted a corrupt practice of exercising undue influence within the meaning of Section 123(2) of the Act. The said paper is edited by Mr. S. V. Deshpande and printed by Mr. T. K. Sarmalkar at the New Age Printing Press at 190 B, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay No. 4 and published by Mr. T. K. Sarmalkar at Dalvi Building, Parcel, Bombay No. 12. The said paper is an organ of the Communist Party of which Mr. S. V. Deshpande and Mr. T. K. Sarmalkar and Respondent No. 1 are known to be the members. The said Mr. S. V. Deshpande and Mr. T. K. Sarmalkar acted as the agents of or with the connivance of the Respondent No. 1.

3. The Respondent No. 1 issued a leaflet in Marathi over his own signature and distributed it in the Bombay City North Constituency during the period immediately preceding the date of Election. The Respondent No. 1 stated in the said leaflet, *inter alia*, that the voters should cast both their votes for the Respondent No. 1. The Respondent No. 1 further stated that the waste of one vote did not in any way violate democracy because, according to the Respondent No. 1, giving of a vote by the Non-Scheduled Caste voters to a candidate for the seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes is itself against the interests of the democracy of the Scheduled Castes voters. Then, referring particularly to the Petitioner No. 1, the Respondent No. 1 stated in the said pamphlet that as the Petitioner No. 1, as a Scheduled Castes candidate, was according to the Respondent No. 1, entitled to contest both the seats and after election to choose any of the two seats which was in fact contrary to the provisions of Section 54 of the Act—it was desirable that the Respondent No. 1 must take both the votes for himself. This was in direct contravention of the provisions of Section 63(1) of the said Act. The Respondent No. 1 roused communal feelings of the voters by playing the Non-Scheduled Castes voters against the Scheduled Castes

voters. The Respondent No. 1 thus indulged in a corrupt practice of exercising undue influence within the meaning of section 123(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by interfering with the free exercise of the electoral right of the voters to vote. The said pamphlet was printed at the Murali Printing Press, Dadar, Bombay No. 14.

4. The Respondent No. 2 published a Press Statement in the Marathi Weekly entitled the 'Vividh Vritta' in its issue of the 30th of December 1951. He gave alarming headings to this statement like 'Bombay City North Constituency Parliamentary Election Trap', 'Warning to Voters'. The Respondent No. 2 warned the voters in this Constituency, where a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes is provided, that a trap to enable the Scheduled Caste candidates to capture both the seats in all circumstances has been cleverly laid by the Petitioner No. 1, who belongs to the Scheduled Castes. The Respondent No. 2 misrepresented the provisions of Section 54 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. He created a fear complex in the minds of the Caste Hindus. The Respondent No. 2 suggested in the said statement that the trap must be avoided lest both the seats go to the Scheduled Castes, thereby leaving the Caste Hindus unrepresented. The Respondent No. 2 thus resorted to a corrupt practice of exercising undue influence within the meaning of section 123(2) of the said Act by interfering with the free exercise of the electoral right of the voters to vote. The said paper 'Vividh Vritta' is edited by Mr. Ramchandra Kashinath Tatnis and it is printed and published by Mr. Raghunath Anant Moramkar at the Shri Laxminarayan Press, 364, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.

5. The Marathi weekly named the 'Vividh Vritta', a supporter of the Respondent No. 2 and acting as the agent of or with the connivance of Respondent No. 2, published a statement under the caption 'Ruse in Voting' in its issue dated the 30th December 1951 at page 1, column 5, wherein it is stated, *inter alia*, that both the votes can be dropped in the box of a Caste Hindu candidate and that voting in this manner was in no way illegal. It was further stated in the said statement that the voters have complete freedom to cast both their votes for one candidate alone, which in fact is in contravention of the provisions of section 63(1) of the Act. The statement has avoided telling the voters whether voting in the manner suggested would benefit the Respondent No. 2. The said paper thus misled the voters into false beliefs and indulged in a corrupt practice of exercising undue influence within the meaning of section 123(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by interfering with the free exercise of the electoral right of a voter to vote.

(Sd.) B. R. AMBEDKAR,
(Sd.) ASOKA MEHTA
Petitioners.

We (1) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and (2) Asoka Ranjitram Mehta of Bombay Inhabitants residing respectively at Rajgraha, Hindu Colony, Dadar and 3. Dadyseth Street near Babulnath Temple without the Fort of Bombay do solemnly declare that what is stated in the foregoing list of Particulars is true to our own knowledge.

Solemnly declared by
Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar,
the Petitioner No. 1 above-
named at Bombay afore-
said this 21st day of April
1952. (Sd.) B. R. AMBEDKAR

Before me.

(Sd.) H. K. PATEL,
Presidency Magistrate.

XI Court Kurla. Bombay

Solemnly declared by
Asoka Ranjitram Mehta,
the Petitioner No. 2 above-
named at Bombay afore-
said this 21st day of
April 1952. (Sd.) ASOKA MEHTA.

Before me.

(Sd.) H. K. PATEL,
Presidency Magistrate
XI Court Kurla. Bombay.

Dated the 21st April 1952

IN THE MATTER OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951.

Election of the House of the People from the Bombay City North Constituency held on the 3rd day of January 1952.

BEFORE THE ELECTION COMMISSION, NEW DELHI.

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar & Anr. ... Petitioners.

Versus

Shripad Amrit Dange & Ors. Respondents.

Petition

Messrs. KOTHARE & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

N. J. WADIA, Chairman.
Election Tribunal, Bombay.

New Delhi, the 16th July 1952

No. 18/52-Elec.III(2).—In supersession of its notification No. 18/52-Elec.III(1), dated the 29th May, 1952, the Election Commission, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, hereby appoints Shri B. J. Sengupta, Assistant Secretary, Election Commission, as an officer who may also receive Election Petitions presented in accordance with the provisions contained in Part VI of the said Act.

New Delhi, the 18th July 1952

No. 70-P/1/52-Elec.III.—In pursuance of rule 11 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the following notification is published for general information:—

Form 5

[Rules 10(3) and 11]

Election to the House of the People from the Halar Parliamentary constituency.

List of the Valid nominations.

Final list of candidates for election.

Serial No.	Name of candidate	Address of candidate	Symbol assigned to the candidate
1	Dasai Khandubhai Kasanji	Devsheri Mandvi Pole, Ahmedabad	Two bullocks with yoke on.
2	Sharina Shri Krishna Sharma Gurudyal Sharina	Savitri Sadan Manhar Plot Rajkot	Horse and rider.

NOTE.—The poll will be taken between the hours of 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. on 17th August, 1952 at the polling stations fixed for the poll to be notified separately.

Place: Man Villas, Jamnagar.

Date: 7th July, 1952.

J. K. GOHEL,
Returning Officer.

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th July 1952

No. 19/169/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the elections of the persons named in column 1 of the Schedule below, as members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Delhi from the constituencies specified in the corresponding entries in column 3 thereof, have been called in question by election petitions duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by the persons whose names and addresses are given in the corresponding entries in column 2 of the said Schedule;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints—

- (1) Shri S. S. Dulat, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.
- (2) Shri Parshottam Lal, Retired District Judge (Punjab) 2W/16, Patel Nagar West, New Delhi—12, and
- (3) Shri Durga Prasad Nair, Advocate, Simla,

as members of each of the election tribunals for the trials of the said petitions and further appoints Shri S. S. Dulat to be the Chairman of each of the tribunals so constituted and Delhi as the place where the trial of the petitions shall be held.

SCHEDULE

Name of the person whose election has been called in question	Name and address of the person by whom the election petition has been presented	Constituency
1	2	3
Shri Jang Bahadur Singh	Ch. Surat Singh, Rajpur Village, Civil Lines, Delhi	Kingsway Camp
Shri Jagan Nath	Shri Jaswant Singh, son of Shri L. Gulab Singh, 25/D, Kamla Nagar, Subzimandi, Delhi	Roshanara
Shri Mangal Dass	Shri Jaswant Singh, son of Shri L. Gulab Singh, 25/ D, Kamla Nagar, Subzimandi, Delhi	Roshanara
Shri Girdhari Lal Salwan	Shri Bachittar Singh, son of Bawa Dasaunda Singh, No. 6, Hailey Road, New Delhi	Jhandowala

No. 19/106/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani as a member of the House of the People from the New Delhi Constituency of that House has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shrimati Manmohini Sahgal, resident of 8-A, Lodi Road, New Delhi;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints—

- (1) Shri S. S. Dulat, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Delhi,
- (2) Shri Parshottam Lal, Retired District Judge (Punjab), and
- (3) Shri Durga Prasad Nair Advocate, Simla,

as members of the tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Shri S. S. Dulat to be the Chairman of the tribunal so constituted and Delhi as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

New Delhi, the 15th July 1952

No. 19/52/52-Elec.III.—Whereas, the election of Shri H. Sita Rama Reddi of No. 8/2, Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras, to the House of the People from the Kurnool constituency of that House, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Y. Gadlingana Gowd of Gudikal, Adoni Taluk, Madras State;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri N. D. Krishna Rao, I.C.S., District Judge, Bellary, to be the Chairman of the Election Tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Bellary as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

New Delhi, the 19th July 1952

No. 19/92/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri Vishnu Ghanshyam Deshpande of Mahkar, Buldana, Madhya Pradesh, as a member of the House of the People from the Guna Constituency, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Lachhi Ram son of Shri Ratanmal Jain, Bhilsa, Madhya Bharat State;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints—

1. Shri Amar Nath Segal, District Judge, Indore.
2. Shri R. N. Shingal, District Judge, Ujjain, and
3. Shri M. B. Rege, Advocate, 23, South Tukoganj, Indore.

as members of the election tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Shri Amar Nath Segal to be the Chairman of the election tribunal so constituted and Indore as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

No. 19/121/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri M. K. Shivananjappa of Mandya Town, Mysore State, as a member of the House of the People from the Mandya constituency of that House, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri M. C. Linge Gowda of Maddur, District Mandya, Mysore State;

And whereas by notification No. 19/121/52-Elec.III, dated the 9th July, 1952, the Election Commission has appointed Shri V. Kandaswamy Pillai, Retired Judge of the High Court of Mysore, to be the Chairman of the Election Tribunal for the trial of the said petition;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 86 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints—

- (1) Shri K. N. Padmanabhaiah, Principal District Judge, Bangalore Division, Bangalore City,
- (2) Janab Mir Iqbal Hussain, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Chickpet, Bangalore City,

as the other members of the said Tribunal.

No. 19/216/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri Jwala Prasad as a Member of the House of the People from the Ajmer North constituency of that House has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951) by Shri Harnam Singh, son of Shri Ramsingh, Ward No. 17, Hathi Bhata, Ajmer Municipality, Ajmer.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints—

- (1) Shri J. D. Sharma, District Judge, Ajmer,
- (2) Shri C. Jacob, Senior Sub-Judge, Ajmer, and
- (3) Shri S. N. Agarwal, Advocate, Ajmer,

as members of the election tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Shri J. D. Sharma to be the Chairman of the tribunal so constituted and Ajmer as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

No. 19/233/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the elections of the persons named in column 1 of the Schedule below, as members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Ajmer from the constituencies specified in column 3 thereof, have been called in question by election petitions duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by the persons whose names and addresses are given in the corresponding entries in column 2 of the said Schedule;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints—

1. Shri J. D. Sharma, District Judge, Ajmer,
2. Shri C. Jacob, Senior Sub-Judge, Ajmer, and
3. Shri S. N. Agarwal, Advocate, Ajmer,

as members of each of the election tribunals for the trial of the said petitions and further appoints Shri J. D. Sharma to be the Chairman of each of the election tribunals so constituted and Ajmer as the place where the trial of each petition shall be held.

SCHEDULE

Name of the person whose election has been called in question	Name and address of the person by whom the election petition has been presented	Constituency
1	2	3
Shri Kalyan Singh	Shri Madan Singh, Son of Shri Har Lal, Advocate, Station Road, Ajmer.	Bhinai

1	2	3
Thakur Nanpat Singh	Shri Bhairon, son of Shri Chhoga, Village Kharwa P.O. Kharwa, District Ajmer.	Nayanagar
Shri Kishan Lal Lamror	Shri Buda, son of Kallu Rawat, Village Madarpura, District Ajmer.	Gagwana
Thakur Narain Singh	Shri Gulab Chand Chordia, son of Shri Ghisalal, Bijainagar, District Ajmer.	Masuda
Shri Bhiman Das	Lala Menghraj, son of Shri Bahrumal, Jhola Mohalla, House AMC No. VII/44, Ajmer.	Ajmer IV (Town Hall)
Shri Arjandas Tulaidas	Shri Khilnual, son of Shri Topandas, Yatimkhana, Out side Delhi Gate, Ajmer.	Ajmer I (South West)
and Shri Purnam Gangaram	Shri Shwanand Sowakram Resident of Nawal Ka Bera, Ajmer.	

New Delhi, the 20th July, 1952

No. 19/151/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri Mohammad Khoda Buksh, of Village Barua, Post Office Beldanga, District Murshidabad, as a member of the House of the People from the Murshidabad constituency of that House, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Baddrudduja Syed of No. 19, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri Sarat Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, Retired District Judge of West Bengal, as the Chairman of the election Tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Alipore as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

New Delhi, the 21st July 1952

No. 19/118/52-Elec.III.—Whereas the election of Shri Bijay Chandra Das of Military Line, Berhampur (Orissa), as a member of the House of the People from the Ganjam South constituency of that House, has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under Part VI of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), by Shri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo, Maharaja of Parlakimedi;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sections 86 and 88 of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby appoints Shri Nirmal Chandra Ganguli, District Judge, Cuttack-Dhenkanal, Cuttack, to be the Chairman of the election tribunal for the trial of the said petition and further appoints Cuttack as the place where the trial of petition shall be held.

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN,

Officer on Special Duty.

MINISTRY OF STATES

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 17th July 1952

No. 169-PB.—His Highness Maharaja Shri Hanwant Singhji of Jodhpur died on 26th January 1952 in a tragic air accident. The President of India has under Article 366(22) of the Constitution been pleased to recognise His Highness Raj Rameshwar Maharajadhiraja Maharaja Shri Gaj Singhji Bahadur as the Ruler of Jodhpur in succession to the late Maharaja Shri Hanwant Singhji.

2. His Highness Maharaja Shri Gaj Singhji Bahadur is a young Ruler of 4 years of age. Under the covenant entered into with the Maharaja of Jodhpur for the creation of the State of Rajasthan Maharaja Shri Gaj Singhji is entitled to a privy purse of Rs. 10 lakhs a year. In addition, the minor Maharaja is also heir to all the properties recognised as the private property of the Maharaja of Jodhpur under the aforesaid covenant.

3. The Government of India have given very anxious thought to the questions of the education and upbringing of the Maharaja until he attains the age of majority and of the prudent management and safer preservation of his property and income. They have come to the conclusion that the interests of the young Ruler would be best served by the appointment of an Advisory Council to guide and advise on matters relating to the management of the estate and the upbringing

of the young Maharaja, and have accordingly decided to set up a Council consisting of the following persons for the purpose, with His Highness the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan as the President:—

- (1) Her Highness the Dowager Rajmata of Jodhpur.
- (2) Colonel Maharaja Dhiraja Shri Ajit Singh, M.P.
- (3) Maharaja Dhiraja Himmat Singh.
- (4) Thakur Bhawani Singh, M.P. of Pokaran.
- (5) Thakur Hari Singh of Kuchaman.
- (6) An officer nominated by the Ministry of States.

4. The Government of India have further decided to appoint an Administrator to be in direct and immediate charge of the estate of the Maharaja and to administer it and manage it subject to the directions of the Government of India and the advice of the Advisory Council. They have appointed Thakur Jai Kirit Singh, formerly of the I.A.S. and ex-Chairman, Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, to be the Administrator.

V. VISWANATHAN, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 16th July 1952

No. F.4(109)-FI/51.—The failure of a large number of banks in recent years and consequent delay in their liquidation proceedings has resulted in a persistent demand from a large body of depositors and Members of Parliament for taking effective measures for the simplification and speedy disposal of winding up proceedings of banking companies in liquidation. Under the existing law the liquidation procedure has proved to be dilatory and expensive. In 1949 the Government of India made special provisions to expedite the liquidation proceedings of banking companies, but these provisions have not improved the situation to any appreciable extent. With a view to examining the difficulties and defects in the existing liquidation procedure and in implementing the schemes of arrangement sanctioned by Court and to suggest suitable modifications, the Government of India have appointed a Committee consisting of the following:—

1. Shri D. N. Mitra—Chairman.
2. Shri R. Mathaloni, Bar-At-Law, Court Receiver and Liquidator, High Court, Bombay—Member
3. Shri R. C. Deb, Attorney-At-Law, Calcutta—Member.
4. Shri R. K. Desai, Deputy Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta—Member-Secretary.

The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

(1) To review the progress of bank liquidations during recent years and consider the need for devising further special provisions for the simplification and speedy disposal of winding up proceedings and to minimise the costs thereof.

(2) To review in this connection the present law and procedure governing such proceedings

(3) To recommend changes in law and procedure that may be considered necessary for expediting liquidation of banking companies and for the more effective and expeditious enforcement of liabilities of Directors and other officers of the companies.

(4) To examine the administrative machinery that is now available and recommend necessary changes therein with a view to facilitating speedy disposal of proceedings in liquidation.

(5) To examine the feasibility of establishing a statutory relationship between the Reserve Bank of India and Banking Companies in liquidation and the liquidators thereof and if deemed advisable, to recommend necessary legislative measures for the purpose.

(6) To consider the position of Banking Companies working under schemes of arrangement with reference to (i) the powers of the Court to give directions for enforcement thereof, and (ii) the feasibility of establishing a statutory relationship between the Reserve Bank of India and any person or persons responsible for the execution of such schemes; and to recommend any necessary changes in the law.

(7) To make any other recommendations that are incidental to the above.

The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The Committee will start work from the 19th July 1952 and is expected to submit its report within three months. The Committee will have power to call for information and to take oral evidence as it may consider necessary.

New Delhi, the 23rd July 1952

No. D. 4292-P. 1/52.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 18th day of July 1952.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	32,92,46,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	9,33,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,31,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	98,44,36,000	(a) Internal	79,00,000
(2) Other Governments	6,36,54,000	(b) External	—
(b) Banks	55,18,76,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	58,93,000
(c) Others	62,33,89,000	Balances held abroad*	107,07,13,000
Bills Payable	3,04,49,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	3,48,00,000
Other Liabilities	11,98,43,000	Other Loans and Advances†	9,95,28,000
		Investments	87,02,57,000
		Other Assets	5,41,46,000
TOTAL	247,36,47,000	TOTAL	247,36,47,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 1,80,91,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since the introduction of the bill market scheme in January 1952 is Rs. 81,19,41,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 18th day of July 1952.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	32,92,46,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1117,75,26,000		(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes Issued		1150,67,72,000	(b) Held outside India	—	
			Foreign Securities	568,15,11,000	
			Total of A		608,16,82,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		77,87,40,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		464,63,50,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		—
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1150,67,72,000	TOTAL ASSETS		1150,67,72,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 52.853 per cent.

Dated the 23rd day of July, 1952.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1952

No. 6158-B.II/52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (XVIII of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Public Debt Rules, 1946, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

Amendment

In the said Rules, for Rule 8A, the following Rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"8A. Provision for holding Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates by Trustees and Office

holders.—The provisions of Rule 8 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates as they apply in relation to Government securities in the form of stock, subject to the modification that in its application to Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates the said Rule shall have effect as if the words "other than a public office" were omitted".

V. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (COMMUNICATIONS)*New Delhi, the 17th July 1952*

No. 4361-C.I./52.—The President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, namely—

In the said Rules, in Note 1 below sub-rule (2) of rule 37:—

- (a) in item (1) after the words "Presidency Postmasters", the words "and Senior Superintendents of Post Offices" shall be inserted.
- (b) in item (ii) after the words "Gazetted Head Postmasters", the words "and Superintendents of Post Offices (Class II)" shall be inserted.

R. NARAYANASWAMI, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION*New Delhi, the 16th July 1952*

No. 7(2)Genl/AE/50.—Ministry of Rehabilitation notification No. 7(2)Genl/AE/50, dated the 6th July 1951 is hereby cancelled.

S. PRASADA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**ENEMY TRADING***New Delhi, the 23rd July 1952*

No. 6(4)E.T./49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), read with sub-rule (3A), of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, as continued in force by the Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 (XVI of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the 90 ordinary shares in the Bally Jute Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Rene Ernest Alenspach deceased which are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for the Union of India by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 49(23)-Tr. (W)/40, dated the 6th June, 1940 shall cease to be so vested and shall revert in the legal representatives of the said Rene Ernest Alenspach deceased.

A. P. MATHUR, Dy. Secy.

PUBLIC NOTICE**IMPORT TRADE CONTROL***New Delhi, the 16th July 1952*

SUBJECT:—Classification of hand bench drilling machines under the IMPORT TRADE CONTROL SCHEDULE

No. 76-ITC(P.N.)/52.—For some time past there has been a doubt in the minds of the trade as to the correct classification of hand bench drilling machines under the Import Trade Control Schedule. Hand bench drilling machines are correctly classified under Serial No. 5 of Part VI of the Import Trade Control Schedule. The appropriate authority to whom applications for licences to import the goods should be submitted is the Development Officer (Tools), Tool Directorate, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

B. B. SAKSENA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

I. C. A. R.

New Delhi, the 16th July 1952

No. F.63(9)/52-Adn.—Under Rules 2(30) and 41(19) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Shri W. Wilson Mayne has been re-elected jointly by the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India as their representative on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Advisory Board for a further term of three years with effect from the 6th July, 1952 or, until such time as he continues to be a member either of the Indian Tea Association and/or of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, whichever period expires earlier.

J. V. A. NEHEMIAH,

Secy., Indian Council of Agricultural Research and
Ex-Officio Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION*(All India Council for Technical Education)**New Delhi, the 21st July 1952*

No. F.13-24/52-T.2.—The following candidates have been declared to have passed the National Certificate Examination in Electrical Engineering held in April, 1952:—

FIRST CLASS (Names arranged in order of merit)

Roll No.	Name.
8	Kuldip Singh
17	Surya Pratap
7	Kochhar Inder Sain

SECOND CLASS (Names arranged in alphabetical order)

1	Aggarwal Krishan Chandra
2	Arora Raj Paul
4	Hira Ram Prakash
9	Mohatta Nand Kishore
10	Manohar Lal
11	Mital Madan Lal
12	Paruthi Om Parkash
13	Sarang Santokh Singh

PASS CLASS.

20	Ranjit Singh
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The following candidate has been placed in COM-PARTMENT in the subject shown against his name.

Roll No.	Name.	Subject
18	Trivedi Ramesh Chandra Datt	Mathematics.

The result of Mr. Srivastava Swami Prasad (Roll No. 21) will be declared later on.

L. S. CHANDRAKANT,
Controller of Examinations,

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*New Delhi, the 21st July 1952*

No. F.16/38/51-S.—In the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Notification No. 16/38/51-S., dated the 23rd June 1952 published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, dated the 28th June 1952:—

Appendix I

Delete the following:—

"The degrees and diplomas mentioned below have also been recognised provisionally as equivalent to the Bachelor of Arts degree of a recognised University with effect from the date specified against each:—

Alankar of Gurukul, University, Kangri, Hardwar with effect from 5th July 1948.

Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Millia Islamia Delhi with effect from 3rd December 1946.

Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras, with effect from 6th May 1946."

Appendix VI

The first item should read as follows:—

1. Probationers and Officer Surveyors 275—25—500—EB—30—650—EB—30—800.

Schedule I, Paragraph 7

In the Syllabus for Map Reproduction, for "Powder Separation" read "Powder Process".

T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

